THIEVES BIG AND LITTLE.

INGENIOUS MINDS AND TOOLS OF THE FINEST MAKE.

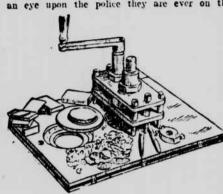
BOUSES ARE EASILY ENTERED AND SAFE DOORS

FLY OPEN-GRADES AMONG THOSE WHO LIVE BY STEALING-A BUR-

GLAR'S KIT.

The ingenious methods employed by thieves to overcome the obstacles that are set in their way to thwart their nefarious schemes are surprising and show a large degree of mechanical skill. Bolts and bars are brushed away as if they were merely whisps of straw. Simple devices to protect property are overcome by simple means, but when the appliances are intricate, scientific and supposed to be invulnerable the enterprising burglar rises to the occasion and quickly demonstrates that the idea of safety is a delusion. Burglars keep pace with the times. Improved methods of protection are met with improved systems of burglary. Inventors burn the midnight oil in building strong boxes where money, jewels and bonds can be placed without danger of being removed by nightly visitors, and the burglar studies just as hard to find the weak spot in the box.

The many successful robberies that are planned and executed constantly show that the thief has much the best of the argument, and that the tools employed in his trade are more than a match for inventive genius backed by science. Men who make a business of robbery are not idle during their leisure moments. Besides keeping an eye upon the police they are ever on the



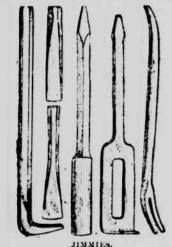
BURGLAR'S PLATE CUTTER.

watch for short-cuts to plunder. They do not want to be bothered when out on a job by running across a new obstacle in the shape of an improved bolt, lock or fastening to get rid of which might delay them so as to interfere with the success of the work. One successful means of avoiding these tantalizing delays is the Patent Office reports. No lawyer scrutinizes the monthly reports more carefully for infringements than the skilful thief. He studies every mechanical device for the better protection of goods and chattels with a critical eye, until its virtues and defects are a fixture in his mind. He does not complain to any court about the infringement on his rights, but takes the law in his own hands and puts a permanent injunction on the patent by knocking the invention sky-high when the interference is brought to his notice professionally.

Burglars are excluded from polite society, and yet they are in a way public benefactors. Poing practical communists, they believe in a division of all worldly goods. Having nothing themselves, they seek from others enough articles of value to give them a fair show and standing in the community. The public does not share their belief, and mildly protests by shutting itself up with its property with bolts, bars and fastenings all around. The manufacture and sale of these goods afford a splendid investment for capital, and thousands of workmen are employed in factories making locks, bolts, keys and other usefil things, and in stores selling them, who, if it were not for the progressive burglar would have to seek other and perhaps less congenial fields of

Robberies occur more frequently than the public have any idea of, because the police have, in this city at least, adopted the policy of keeping the facts secret until after an arrest has been made, and it is only when the knowledge leaks out that it is gained. Though the midularity and depletes the private treasury to a greater or less extent, there are comparatively few persons who have any idea of the manner which thieves work, and of the ingenuity displayed in carrying their schemes to a successful

Burglars, as in every other branch of mechanical industry, have to serve an apprenticeship and learn their trade. They do not go up the hadder at a bound, but step by step, and if they have the requisite qualities and do not spend too much time in jail, may get a world-wide reputation as firstclass experts. Thieves, according to Inspector Byrnes, like poets, are born-not made, but they have to be trained and instructed in the rules and regulations of the business. There are no salaried professors in the burglar's academy, the expense of



the education being defrayed by a regular assessment upon the public treasury. There are grades in the business, and the lowest order is the house meak-thief.

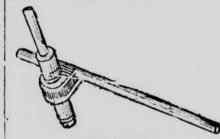
This class is made up of the young thieves who are just starting on the rosy road to glory or to jail, and the superannuated thiet whose usefulness in other fields is over. The old thief is the instructor, and bends the sapling in the right The young man does the work and divides the "swag" with his partner. There are rarely more than two in this branch of the trade, principally because the profits are small, though frequent changes are made in the partnership. neak-thieves gain an entrance into houses either by force or fraud. In the first case the point of attack is almost invariably the front or base ment doors. They are not really in the class of housebreakers, although they may force an en-trance. A favorite method is based on the carelessness of housekeepers who do not secure the outer doors. The thief, with rubber soles on his shoes, will go from house to house early in the evening hunting for a door that is unlocked. He opens it noiselessly, enters the hall, and perhaps the room opening upon it, grabs quickly whatever is in sight that can be carried away without attracting too much attention, and disappears with his booty. He usually takes clothing, silverware and ornaments. He dresses well, and might easily be mistaken for a member of the household by a stranger. At the time when there thieves work, doors, if they are locked, are not bolted, and the thief, watching his opportunity, will open the outer door with a false or pick-lock. They take few chances, rarely go upstairs, unless they get into a house in the summer, when the family is away.

Sneaks, after their spines have become stiffened by experience, holdly enter houses under the preoce of being agents, canvassers, plumbers, health imprectors or something clas, and, if they get a from the outside. Hotel robberies are common,

chance, will steal anything they can reach, even if it is of triffing value. They generally have to deal with women, who are usually unsuspecting and become accomplices without knowing it, and often make a rich "haul" in the shape of diamonds and other jewels Flats afford an excellent opportunity for these impostors to exercise their talents. An easy entrance is made into the halls which communicate directly with the living rooms, and the presence of a stranger in the house would not excite suspicion. Even if they are questioned the names on the letter-boxes in the vestibule give them a ready acquaintance with the tenants that often serves to divert suspicion. Police-station blotters are filled with complaints of these robberies, but the thieves are rarely caught. They change their base of operations daily so as to throw the police off the scent.

What are known technically as second-story sneaks, are those who make a specialty of entering houses through the windows in the upper part of the building and never through doors. They are cunning fellows, their method of work is dangerous to life and limb, and they often get severe falls from a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Two of them generally travel together. One plants" the house and the other does the work n order to make these robberies successful the habits of the family are carefully studied. The job is done early in the evening. The turning up and down of lights are tell-tales to the watcher A house is selected by the "planter" as he saunters through the avenue which is favorable for this sort of work-that is, one that has a portico or rear extension that can be scaled. The question whether the job is worth trying or not comes up, and this is answered by the presence or absence of sparkling gems in the cars or on the fingers of the women of the household. If the invasion gives promise of "panning out" richly, then the occupants of the various rooms are picked out by watching at night. The dinner hour is carefully noted and what the servants are in the habit of doing at this time.

When this student of domestic life is satisfied that the upper part of the house is unprotected and vacant at a certain hour every evening, the worker" is called in. He has an expert eye and picks out the easiest place to climb, either in the front or tear. He is usually a young, supple and athletic fellow, and wears either rubber-soled shoes, or shoes with sharp, short spikes? When the clatter of dishes is heard and the family are quietly enjoying their dinner, the thief climbs quietly to the second-story window by the selected path. The windows of these rooms are rarely locked and the thief has no trouble in getting inside. Then he loses no time, but moves with lightning speed, as quietly as possible. Small articles of value are picked up, and in the sleeping apartments rings, earrings and watches that have been carelessly left on bureaus or in exposed jewel-boxes preparatory to being worn in the evening. The plunder is put into a small cloth bag and when the thief thinks it time to take his departure he tosses the bag to his confederate on the outside. The exit is usually made through the first door, unless the intruder is surprised at work, when he will slip out of the window as he entered with the agility of a monkey. front door when the thief goes out is always left ajar, so as to make it appear that the entrance



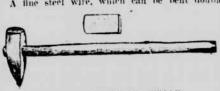
RATCHET DRILL.

was made in this way. This is done for the bene fit of the police, to direct their attention to sneak thieves instead of second-story men.

The thieves are generally well rewarded, and as much as \$40,000 worth of jewels has been taken from one place. Servants are often suspected of committing these thefts, and in some instances have been unjustly punished.

Quite distinct from this class is the hotel sneak thief, who is a clever individual with the outward appearance of a gentleman of wealth and leisure. It is in this work that the thief the use of tools. It is easy enough for the plunderer to enter a hotel as a regular and to put down his name in the register with all the assurance of honesty. Then he gets "the lay" of the interior of the hotel, acquaints himself with the names of his fellow-tenants and their business, and pays special attention to those who let their money fly over the counter in the barroom. Stimulants make men widewake and jolly; they also make them good sleepers, and the work of the thief easy and Hotelkeepers protect their rooms with locks and bolts, and have hallboxs, porters and watchmen detailed to watch the guests and their property during the day and the silent hours of the night. But bellboys, porters and watch men, quieted by a feeling of security, sleep away the passing hours, and often only hear of a robbery hours after it has occurred.

All the large hotels in this city employ detectives, who are familiar with the faces of the noted "crooks," and keep an outlook constantly for suspicious persons. The thirt is usually smarter than those set to watch for his appearance, and usually outwits them all. He sometimes gets into rooms under the cover of friendshin' while the occupant is tipsy and helps himself to whatever valuable articles are handy The doors of the rooms in hotels are alike, and the thief knows precisely what he has to meet, even if he has never been in the room which he intends to visit. Any time of the day or night suits him; all he is looking for is the opportunity. The thief, being satisfied that he has a clear field, goes directly to the room from his own with cat-like tread. He finds the door locked and bolted. The lock is quickly turned with a false key. Occupants of rooms delude themselves into a feeling of safety by leaving the key in the door on the inside, thinking that no other key can be used. The thief is ready for this emergency. He takes a small pair of nippers from his pocket, having slender, grooved jaws which fit over the projecting end of the key and enable him to turn the key as readily as if he had hold of the handle. If there is a bolt on the door it is usually a few inches above the keyhole. The thief shows his cleverness in reaching it. The key in the door has to be got rid of, and this is done by slipping a piece of twine around it with the nippers and pushing it out of the hole and lowering it to the floor without making a noise to awaken If no one is in the room it is the sleeper. pushed out at once. A fine steel wire, which can be bent double



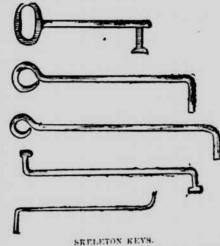
SLEDGE HAMMER AND WEDGE.

without breaking, having an eyehole in one end through which is passed a strong cord, is shoved through the keyhole By holding the cord firmly and pushing the wire slowly through the hole, the wire is made to form a loop which is twisted in an upward direction until it is caught upon the projecting knot on the bolt. Then it is an easy matter to slide the bolt by tugging gently on the wire. If the knob is in the socket on the upper side of the bolt the wire loop draws it into the proper place to move the bolt. The loop cannot be worked if the knob is in the slot on the under part of the bolt.

The thief enters the room, takes whatever of money, watches and jewels he can find, and To divert suspicion he returns the vanishes. key to the lock and turns it with the nippers

but are not often reported to the police, because the losses are not heavy enough to inconvenience travellers, who do not care to be bothered and delayed by the tedious proceedings of criminal courts. Hallboys are often in league with thieves, and get a share in the proceeds.

The biggest and brainiest of all thieves in this class is the bank sneak. No tools are required in this except the native ones of courage, agility, an outward appearance that awakens confidence, good credentials, and that peculiar trait which gives men the power of impressing others with being what they are not-this is the stock in trade of the confidence sharp. There is no more daring thief in any branch of the art than the bank sneak who "goes it alone." He enters the bank with a gripsack or paper package in day-light, when the officials are all busy with their work, and the place is filled with customers. He has a bank-book in his hand, out of which stiel the ends of some blank checks. He gets on the end of the line, generally about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and adroitly manages to stay there



until he reaches the cashier's or paying teller's window. He does his work while this official is busy with the customer in front of him. The package or the value is only a soap-box which he drops on the floor. Giving a quick glance everywhere to see that the way is clear, he steps on the box, reaches over the railing, grabs as many bills as his long fingers can eneitrele, leaps lightly to the floor, and is out of the bank before the cashier has had time to close his mouth and eyes and recover his senses. These theyes are built for the purpose, being tall, slender, strong and wiry, and when they reach the street the fastest sprinter on the einder path would have to follow their heeis. The money is put into a bag concealed under the coat to hide the object of flight, and by douging in and out of the crowds, among trucks and around corners, the thief usually gets away. Portraily to recompense the bank the thief leaves the soaphox behind.

Large banks have special watchmen, clerks and

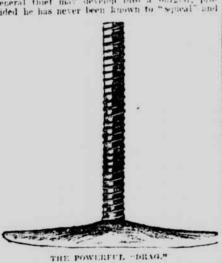
to recompense the bank far three leaves the soughbox behind.

Larse banks have special watchmen, clerks and high from radiusts to guard against the soughbox operator, but he impeniously consects his identity and sweeps through them all like a the soughbox method as much as the guard of the soughbox method as much as the guard of the proper source of the first proper sou

Rube Minor, the most successful and dametons bank-sneak that ever lived, set the example of what a thief of this class should be. He was d ways a gentleman in deportment, would not began to strike any one or use force to obtain moley, but his old companious, "Big Jim" Borns, John Jordan, "Georgie" Carsen and "Many Marks, were not always so gentle.

After having sufficient experience a sneak of general thief may develop into a burgiar, proyided he has never been known to "Soneal" and

general thief may develop into a burgiar, provided he has never been known to "spical" an



THE POWERFUL "DRAG."

can make the proper connection with the gang It is in this line that the thief displays his mechanical teste and skill. Every burgler of standing has a "kit" of tools. They are made usually by a mechanic who is a member of the gang, or an outside machinist with an elastic conscience, who asks no questions. A "kit" will cost several Landred dollars.

An outfit is made up of jimmies, drills and punches, clamps, jacks, sledgehammer, brace and bits, ladder of rope or steel wire, wedges, clusels, air-pump, powder and oil-can, plate-cutter, skeleton keys, and clubs and weapons of assault and defence.

air-pump, powder and oblean, plate-entier, sixted ton keys, and elubs and weapons of assault and defence.

The ordinary housebreaker uses only a part of these tools, and works in the night. Houses only are attacked where the prospect for plunder is good. This information is gleaned from the newspaper accounts of weeddings, balls, dinner-parties and advertisements, by watching the house in a row, where the scattling the long of the long as means of entrance, as it is easier to open. Sometimes a room is hired in one of the houses in a row, where the scattle. A wooden shuther is a row, where the scattle. A wooden the third gets in through the wind and the sucker the scattle with a steel blead that is extremely pliable. In iron shutters the postion of the bars is shown by the bolts, and by the polts, and by the part of the six is shown by the bolts, and by the part of the pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars is shown by the bolts, and the sucker pattern of the bars of the

one another by their right names and often wear masks to prevent identification. They are not afraid of men, but a frightened woman and a young child keep their nerves on a ragged edge. A woman is likely to scream at any stage of the game, even when her silence is enforced by the muzzie of a revolver at her temple. Unaccountable noises, however slight, test the burglar's courage, and "Long John" Garvey, who was in the first rank of thieves, once jumped out of a window and broke his leg in Lexington-ave, at the sound made by a cat stretching its claws in a carpet. Housebreakers will take anything of value that can be easily sold, but have a natural preference for money, watches and jewels. They have murder in their hearts and will kill rather than be caught and serve a long sentence. Old burglars say that they would rather meet an army of men with clubs than go into a house where there is a small cur that will not take meat from a stranger's hand, but will keep up an everlasting barking.

there is a small cur that will hot take here from a stranger's hand, but will keep up an everlasting barking.

The king pin of thieves is the bank burglar. Out of the ranks of general and special thieves there will blossom forth one who is better than his fellows in intelligence, courage and mechanical skill, and a number of these congenial spirits make the bank burglars' gang. They are tried and true. The gang is not the work of a day, although there are only four or five in it, but a leader has been known to let years go by in picking out his associates for some special job. True worth must have been shown by acts. Bank burglars detest—"squealers," and any one who gives information to the police forfeits his life.

The leader generally selects the bank to be attacked. Plenty of time is given to the preliminary work. It is known that "Jimmy" Hope "planted a bank, perfected the plan of robbery and waited twenty years for find the men that he would take into his confidence. He was rewarded with success. An entrance to the bank is made in many ways, depending on the surroundings. If there is a watchman, he is either bribed, drugged, killed or got out of the way by strategy. Rooms are often bired adjoining the bank, and a restaurant or shoe store opened. This gives a chance to dig through the walks without suspicion. The liabits of all

nored adjoining the bank, and a restaurant or since store opened. This gives a chance to dig through the walls without suspicion. The habits of all connected with the bank are carefully studied, and friendly intercourse established if possible. The site of the yault, the safe-maker, the kind of lock and the manner of getting into the safe are all known beforehand, so that when the thief gets



into a bank with his "kit" there is no delay into a bank with his "kit" there is no delay. The time selected to "crack" a safe is generally between Saturday might and Morday morning.

For over a hundred years there has been a contest between the safe-makers and the safe-breakers. It has been a battle royal, and the thief has always had a little the best of it. There have teen brains on both sides, and it has always made the safe-maker said to see the door of his burglar-proof safe, which it took him years of study to perfect, fly onen in about twenty minutes after his natural



Sate makers defied the bar-lars by making a safe of alternate layers of iton boiler plates and drill-placed steel, hardened so that they would turn the class of a direl. The bur-lars tan-lift the safe-makers a lesson so officially in the made them direy. The bur-lars mayented the plate-critical cool, but did not patent it. Holes were borred in the outside iton plate of the door, and the cutter was fixed in alone. The chale of the cutter was fixed in alone. The chale of the cutter was fixed in alone. The chale of the cutter was fixed in alone. The chale was turned until a round hole was cut through the fron plate and the dise was removed. This exposed the first steel plate. This plate was extremely hard and therefore brittle, and the cutter being removed the steel was castly brothen with a chief and soft metal harmore. The metal would resid a drill, but could not stand repeated shocks. The alternate plates were thus cut and broken until the belts were reached, and the safe could then be opened easily. Then safes were made to defeat the plate-center, and the burglars abundoned its use for a while. They tred something easier lifted the cracks of the safe with party, except at the top for about two inches. At this point was attached a table from a pump, which exchansived the air in the scien, created a vaccum, and by removing a little patty in the bottom crack as much powder would be thown in by the air rushing in to all the vaccum as was necessary to blow open the doors. some three depend the bor bus by making a safe

thow open the doors.

On the portable burghar-proof safes, the doors are opened without explosives by strippen, off the iron barn's with clamps and jamaies and foreing wedges into the craer's with a powerful mekserew. The first wedge is like a kinterblade, and the size is na reased until the door files from its binges. Arother teol is the "drag." This is a heavy steel but upon which a thread has been cut, and it is operated with a stooth handle, five or six feet bon, to give great leverage. A hole is first bored through the door or back of the safe. A thread is cut in the plate to correspond with that in the "drag." The tool is turned until the opposite side of the safe is reached. When a great pressure is put on the long handle something will have to burst. It is usually the door. Sometimes when the doors promise a hard task, the burgiar reaches the top of the safe and bores a hole there to introduce the powder. Fire proof safes are about as troublessome to a burghar as smoking a pipe to a sailor. His tools go through the metal and other material like old cheese.

It was thought when the time-lock was invested, which unlocked the doors automatically at a certain time, that the burglar would have to "take a bock seat." He was quiet for a brief periof and kept his experiments secret. Then all of a suiden time-lock safes began to fly open all over the land. The burglar had discovered that by exploding dynamite on the ourside of the door over the cleck the door would bulge ion open the doors.
On the pettable barglar-proof sites the door

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

VACATIONS END TO-MORROW.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS MADE THIS SUMMER-SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The prattle from the tongues of thousands of school children will be heard again to-morrow. With the ring-ing of the 9 o'clock bells vacation's death-knell is sounded and the serious work of another year begins. Hundreds of teachers and pupils, fresh from the hills, valleys and seaside resorts, arrived in this city last week, ready again "to buckle on their winter armor." The officers in the building at Grand and Elm sts. have been besieged by hosts of anxious parents, school teachers and children within the last few days, asking for the annual budget of information. The most trivial and unnecessary questions-and they were many-received, however, consideration. The hearts of the inquirers were made happy by courteous treat-ment, and many of them left the building invoking blessings upon the superintendents and their corps of assistants. There is some difficulty in estimating the number

of children who will be in attendance at the schools to-morrow. The reports for last May showed the presence of 133,700 pupils with a registry of 147,000. The natural annual increase varies between 3,500 and 5,000. The attendance during september is also subject to many outside influences; it is usually a month of blue Mondays. The inherent dislike of confinement, the all prevalent love of freedom, the state of the weather, the actions of the parents have all their especial influence over Young America during the first month of the fall. Cool invigorating days are more likely to bring the children to their seats, anxious to begin their studies, while the warm June like day tend to keep them absent. The return of the sultry weather this month will bring about, in all probability, the subtraction of a considerable number from the official register. But despite this it is believed that 140,000 children, in charge of 3,500 teachers, will be in their places to morrow morning. In October, when several buildings whose opening is now necessarily de-layed will be ready for use, the registry will be swelled probably to 150,000. The greatest number of pupils isually attend school during the second fronth the year. No changes in the course of study have

been made during the summer vacation. The single difference in the curriculum decided upon before the close of the last school the addition of German to the elective list in the grammar schools. With this addition, the lover of the Teutonic tongue may now study German through all the grades of the grammar school, and be possessed of a fair knowledge of the language upor his graduation. Changes in the buildings have been many. There has been probably no busier man in all New York during the summer months than George W. Debevoise, superintendent of school buildings. Hiwork has been herculean and he is deserving of con-gratulations and thanks from every father and mother this city. From early morning till late at night h has looked after the present and future interests of the school children. No improvement or suggestion has been too trivial or insignificant to merit and secure hiattention. The great changes in the new palatia school buildings over the old ones; the in crease of space and air and light; the appliances for the children's case, comfort, health, onvenience and saf-ty, will be of incalculable benefit to the generation of boys and girls now growing up and will place them far in advance of the school children of a few years ago. Probably no city in the world has school buildings to compare with those in New York finished recently and in the course of co struction. Many of the old school houses in this city were erected sixty years ago, when a room and books vere believed to be the only requisites for the pupil of a public school. All this has changed. The provements in the new buildings astound one. the guidance of the superintendent, who believes theroughly in the truth of the old Roman adage, "A sound mind in a sound body," New York is gradually solving the problem of the proper case of its school children. In a few years the old buildings will be replaced by modern ones, which will always be a source of pride to the city and state.

Mr. Delsevoise has had to cope with great odds dur-ing the summer. The strake on the Central Railroad delayed the arrival of much material and furniture. Workingmen have also been scarce and difficult to find, and the time of vacation has not been lengthened Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the allotted work has been almost completed. Only a few schools will be delayed in opening, and these will be delayed only a few days. The new buildings at High Eridge and at One hundred and thirty fourth st. and Lenoxave, are ready for use, and those in Eagle ave, and on Washington Heights will be finished in October. The seating capacity of the schools will be increased by 5,000 to morrow and by 9,841 on November 1. It is probable that there will be 12,000 additional seats. In case the corps is established the regiment's comready before the close of the present year. These will be sufficient, it is thought, for the increase during tsut. Before the end of that year, with the houses that they have not enough lockers to accommodate now building and those to be put up, 18,000 other seats will be added to the list. When all of these buildings are completed there will be more than ample accommodations for all of the school children in New-

during July and Angust have engaged the steady ser-vices of 7,000 men and have caused the expenditure of about \$500,000. According to the superintendent, all the bridging and relitting have been done by the best workmen in the best and most thorough manner The system of examination and control has been exact and no poor work has been passed knowingly by those in charge. More than \$250,000 has been expended in reputring and relating the old buildings of this amount \$125,000 went for reputre, \$40,000 for the introduction of sanitary appliances and arrangements \$15,500 for farniture, \$27,000 for beating, and \$30. 1000 for mi cellaneous items. In repairing the old buildings efforts have been made to make them as much like the new ones as possible. New windows to increase the light, new ventilators to freshen the air. new metal ceilings to odd to the health and chees new metal ceilings to odd to the health and cheer filmess of the rooms, new fireproof stair ways, additional playarounds, new and comfort alde seats, changes in the site of the a-emily rooms, the covering of steam heaters with metal, are among the many improvements made to make life tolerable and attractive to the hundreds of little ones whose homes are not in the neighborhood of the new buildings. The following improvements have been either mad-

In the First Ward, a site for a new building has bequired at Washington, Albany and Carlisle ets. plans are now being prepared for a school horse which will be this hel, it is hoped, next year. In the sixth Ward, plans are being made for a new building at Mulberry and bayard sts., which will also be completed in 1-91. In the seventh Ward the house No. 124 Henry st. has been leased as an annex to Gram nar School No. 2. It will be ready for the acco modation of 300 pupils about November 1. In the Tenth Ward an annex has been added to Grammar School No. 7, which will sent 456 pupils. It will be opened to morrow. Plans are also being drawn for new building on the site of the grammar school. It will be finished in 1801. In the Twelfth Ward the new Grammar school No. 89, at Lenox, ave. and One hundred and thirty fourth st., with a

seating capacity for 1,711 pupils, is ready with the seating capacity for exception of the furniture. The new Grammar school No. 46, at one hundred and fifty sixth st, and st. Nich-olas ave., will be completed on November 1. It will accommodate 1,050 pupils. The addition made to Primary School No. 23, increasing its capacity by 55; seats, is now ready for use. A building is also in the course of construction at Ninety third st. and Amster course of construction at Ninety third st. and Amster dam ave. It will be ready for use early in 1891. In the Thirteenth Ward plays have been prepared for a new building at Broome and Ridge sts., which will be completed also in the coming year. In the Nineteenth Ward the excavations of rock for the crection of an other schoolhouse at Fifty first st. and First ave, have already been begun. Plans are also being drawn for an addition to Grammar School No. 18, in Fifty-first st., near Lexhington ave., and also for an addition to Grammar School No. 27, in East Forty-second-st. The old Hebrew Orphan Asylum in this ward has also been leased for school purposes. The necessary changes will be made by December 1. It will seat 1,200 pupils. Another addition to Grammar school No. 70, which will seat 400 children, will be ready for use on september 15. In the Twenty second Ward a contract has been made for a new building at Sixy cighth-st, and Amsterdam ave. It will be completed in 1891. In the Twenty third Ward the new grammar school at High Bridgo, scating 604 pupils, is ready for the children. The new Grammar school No. 90, at One hundred-and-sixy-third-st, and Eagle-ave., which will accommodate 2,613 children, will be ready for occupation about November 1.

A new building is also in course of construction at one hundred and twenty-seventh-st, and Courtlandt-ave. It will be turned over to the Board of Education in 1891. A contract has also been made for a temporary annex to Primary School No. 44. It will be finished about December 1, and will add 1,000 seats to the school at Spuyten Duxyil, in the Twenty fourth Ward, a new schoolhouse is also being built. It is hoped that it will be fitted for the use of the children in 1801.

The changes made in the old buildings come under four heads: Repairs, sanitary improvengins, heating and furniture. Changes of one or all kinds have been made on the following schools: Primary School No. 15, in the First Ward; Grammar School No. 1 and Primary dam ave. It will be ready for use early in 1891.

School No. 14, in the Fourth Ward; Grammar School No. 8, in the Sixth Ward; Grammar School No. 8, in the Sixth Ward; Grammar School No. 2 and 12 and Primary School No. 36, in the Seventh Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 3, 16 and 41 and Primary School No. 13, in the Ninth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 30, 16 and 41 and Primary School No. 1, in the Tenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 36 and 71, and Primary Schools Nos. 37, 39, 57, 68, 72, 78 and 83 and Primary Schools Nos. 37, 39, 57, 68, 72, 78 and 83 and Primary Schools Nos. 37, 39, 57, 68, 72, 78 and 83 and Primary Schools Nos. 9 and 32, in the Twelfth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 9 and 32, in the Twelfth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 4 and 34 and Primary Schools Nos. 10, 35 and 47, in the Fitteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 10, 35 and 47, in the Fitteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 11, 45, 55 and 56 in the Sixteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 11, 45, 55 and 56 in the Sixteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 40 and 50 and Primary Schools Nos. 5, 27, 53, 59, 73, 74, 76, 77 and 82, in the Nineteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 18, 27, 53, 59, 73, 74, 76, 77 and 82, in the Nineteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 18, 27, 53, 59, 73, 74, 76, 77 and 82, in the Nineteenth Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 63, 64 and 49 and Primary School No. 16, in the Twenty-first Ward; Grammar Schools Nos. 63, 64 and 65 and Primary School No. 63, 64 and 65 and Primary School No. 64, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The lists printed above will give some idea of the great amount of work done for the public school department during the summer. No school year has begun so auspiches in the Schools Nos. 66 and 65 an

SOLDIERS' VACATION ENDED.

BEGINNING THE BUSY SEASON.

LIVELY TIMES EXPECTED-A PROPOSED CADES CORPS.

Says the double, double heat of the shundering drum w

The variation of the soldiers is ended. The drilling season has begun again. Before another week every soldier will have cleaned his uniform, burnished his buttons and rubbed up his gun. The soldiers welcome the approach of the busy season, however. When the cool weather begins they like the armories, and prefer to spend much of their time within their walls, Excellent work will be done during the winter in the various regiments. Several companies have already decided to give more than the usual number of public drills and entertainments. Lovers of things military look forward, therefore, to a winter of unusual interest and gayety.

The veterans of the 5th Regiment have nearly completed the arrangements for their pilgrimage to the battlefields on which the regiment saw active service from 1861 to 1864. They will leave this city over the Contral Railroad of New-Jersey on Saturday, september 20, at 2 o'clock, and expect to be back again on Sunday, September 2s. They will visit the battle-fields of Harper's Ferry, Manassas, Cedar Mountain, Frederick-burg. Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spott-ylvania and Cold Harbor. At Fred. erick-burg a monument in memory of Colonel Joseph A. Moesch will be dedicated on September 24. George A. Hussey, of No. 61 Pinest, is the chairman, and Walter Scott, of No. 272 West One hundred and twenty fifth st., the treasurer of the Executive Committee. The e-timated cost of the trip is \$40 for each veteran. Chairman Hussey is auxious to receive as soon at possible the names of those who intend to go and have not yet communicated with him.

At the regular meeting of Company C, 65th Regiment, held on Wednesday evening, Captain D. C. Mc-Carthy presiding, it was decided that the annual march of the company to Coney Island should take place on Saturday, September 13. The start will be made at 8 o'clock p. m. from the armory. The soldiers will go thence to the Brooklyn Bridge, and thence by clevated road to Prospect Park. From the latter point the company will march down the boulevard to the Grand Union Hotel, at Coney Island, which will be their headquarters for the rest of the evening and sunday. A regular order of exercises has been agreed upon for sunday, including a sham battle in the after The Committee of Arrangements consists of First Lieutenant O'Connell, Quartermaster Casin, ser geant Solon, Corporal Glynn and Private Henry.

A report was published last week that radical changes would be made in the uniform of the 7th Regiment. The report, however, was mistaken. It was founded, in all probability, upon the order, No. 17. published in last sunday's Tribune, requiring the members of the regiment to purchase their uniforms from the regimental tailor in the future. The order was issued to secure greater similarity in the dress. The standard of materials, buttons and gold lace has been raised; but the contract with the tailor is so favorable that the cost of the uniforms is really lessened. It is said, however, that the regiment may adopt a waterproof or mackintosh uniform coat for

rainy or stormy weather.

The question of establishing a cadet corps in connection with the 7th Regiment is now agitating the members of that body. The question will be decided, in all probability, during the winter, strong words in its favor have appeared in "The 7th Regiment Gazette." ers be built around the walls of several rooms in the armory. The two squad rooms on the first flor are thought to be well adapted for the change. The

lockers, it is said, could be rented. There was no meeting of the Armory Board last week owing to the absence from the city of Mayor Grant. It is probable, however, that the new armory of the 71st Regiment will cost more than that of the 22d Regiment. The headquarters of the First Brigado will be in the new building, according to the present There will be also a room for the accommoda plans. of either a troop or battery. Further plans have

not been decided upon as yet.

The drills of Company C. 71st Regiment, will been on Friday, September 12, at 8 o'clock. Sergeant Hanft will not as instructor of recruits. He will be assisted by Corporal Lane. The class will meet for instruction on september 9. The First Brigade will have a field day about October 20 at Van Cortlandt Park, according to present plans. General Fitzgerald has decided to invite Governor Hill to review the troops. The exact date will depend upon the orders of the Governor.

The adjutant general of the National Guard of New-

The adjutant general of the National Guard of New-Jersey has issued the following order:

1. By vigue of the provisions of Section 1 of the sup-plement to the net for the organization of the National Guard, which supplement was approved March 2, 1881, the state team to compete in the interstate military match at Creedingor, at the annual meeting of the National Rida Association will consist of

By Tradict General Ridd W. Spencer, inspector-general of the Tradict of Section 1985.

Brigadertsoneral Riva & Spence, Rope and Corne E. P.
Howard, acting assistant inspector-general of rife practice; chood James Van Valen, assistant inspector-general of rife practice; Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, A. D. C., staff of commander-inschor! Major William S. Righter, A. D. C., division staff; Major R. He'rer Brientnall, 1st Regiment; C. S. Battalio, Sec. division staff; Major R. Hever Brientnall, Ist Regiment; captain William F. Decker, Company C. 1st Battalion; Second Lio internant Henry R. Gorsser, Company A. 2d Battalion; Second Alexander Neumann, standard bearen; Avisson Staff; Hospital Steward Frank R. Lafor, 7th Regiment, Color Sericant Charles Chinn, 1st Battalion; proposition August Detrieb, Company C. 1st Battalion; Private William Oscar Vincent, Company R. 5th Regiment, Private John Ranson, Company B, 1st Battalion; proposition of Private William Hardman, Company R, 7th Regiment, Private John Ranson, Company B, 1st Battalion;

NOTHING BUT ENGLISH WOULD DO FOR HIM. "Say," he said, coming up to the box office after the first act, " what kind of show is this, anyway ?"

"Good play, isn't it !"

"Well, but what is it !" - What do you mean ?"

· Didn't I ask you if it was English !?

· Didn't I tell you I didn't want no foreign imports

"Well, what do you take me for !"

"Why, sir, !--"
"Don't you try to fool me, young man. I want to give you a piece of my mind. I've sat in there for thirty five minutes and I haven't understood a word.

There ain't an English word been spoken. Do I gel my money back?"
-- But every word in it is English. It's an English opera."

"Say, you're Joking."

"I'm not, I as-ure you,"

"Well, I'll try it again." At the end of the second act he again stuck his

head in the window.

head in the window.

"So you call that English, do you?"

"Certainly."

"Let me tell you a thing or two, young man. That muste's pretty. Those painted scenes is pretty. Those young women are all quiet, nice little things. They look pretty and they behave themselves proper. But they can't speak English. They can't do it, I say. What I want is something I can understand."

"I'm afraid it's the peculiar vocalization, sir."

"Voralization, ch? What's that got to do with the English language? That's spanish or French or Eyetalian. Anyway, it ain't English they're talking. Say, uo I get my money back?

"Sorry, sir, but it's against the rules."

"All right. Only don't you keep on fooling honest people. It don't pay, young man. You'll lose by it in the end. Keep your dollar, for all the good it will do you."

He left the corridor, but was back in a minute.

do you."

He left the corridor, but was back in a minute.

"You are welcome to the dollar," he said, "if you need it. But can you send me to a show where they speak English!"

"Not where they speak better English than they do

here." ... That settles it, young man. Good night. I set back home to-morrow."